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APPAM IS SEIZED ON BRITISH LIBEL

Admiralty Proceeding Brought Under Prize Laws to Regain Possession.

TWO U. S. GUARDS IN CHARGE

Lieutenant Berg, German Officer in Command, Protests, but Without Avail.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—A libel suit instituted to-day by British owners of the liner Appam to recover the ship from the German prize crew that brought it into Hampton Roads is expected by State Department officials to result in a prize court ruling that will clear away many perplexing features which have confronted them in dealing with the case.

With Germany asking that, as a prize, the Appam be allowed to remain indefinitely in American waters under the Prussian treaty of 1925, and Great Britain insisting that the liner be restored to her owners under the Hague convention of 1907, department officials would welcome a judgment by a competent tribunal, not only for guidance in the present case, but as a precedent for the future.

The department, in the absence of such a precedent, has held tentatively that the Appam is a German prize, but never has passed formally upon Germany's request that the vessel be allowed to remain indefinitely in American waters. A reply is in course of preparation, and indications have been that it would be granted. It was said to-day, however, that the response might wait until the prize court acts.

STATUS OF VESSEL

NOT OFFICIALLY FIXED

It was suggested that under the treaty of 1925 German prizes in American ports are exempt from such legal processes as that served on the Appam to-day, but in reply officials pointed out that the State Department has not yet officially fixed the status of the vessel. There is no disposition to question the jurisdiction of the court in any case involving the construction of a treaty, though the State Department takes the position that it is still at liberty to deal diplomatically with the case in its own way while the court proceedings are going on.

On their face, the libel papers indicate that the suit so far is purely a private one, and that neither the British government nor the State Department, at least at this stage, has any direct interest in it. The attorneys prosecuting the suit, however, are expected to develop fully the position of the British government in regard to the right of the American government to allow its ports to be made places of refuge for prizes.

Some exceedingly intricate points of international law are expected to be developed by the British attorneys. For instance, in support of the demand for release of the Appam, it may be claimed that even admitting the validity of the Prussian treaty, because the Appam was not actually brought into Hampton Roads by a German warship as a prize, its provisions do not apply to her.

JUDGE WADDILL ISSUES

USUAL LIBEL PROCESS

NORFOLK, VA., February 19.—Federal Judge Waddill issued the usual libel process to-day, and the Appam was seized by a deputy United States marshal, who went to Newport News on a tug for the purpose. Two guards from the office of the United States District Court were left in charge of the Appam.

The libellant is represented by Hughes & Vandewater, of Norfolk, and Frederick R. Coudert and Ralph James M. Bullowa, of New York.

Deputy West, accompanied only by Attorney Bullow, of counsel for the company, A. G. Bailey, of the office of Castner, Curran & Bullitt, agents for the owners, and two watchmen, left Norfolk this morning on the tug Mascot about 9 o'clock. The party reached the side of the Appam about 11:30 o'clock. The ladder was up. Deputy West went out on deck, while the rest of the party remained in the pilot-house, and directed that the ladder be lowered, and as he wished to come aboard the ship, he asked the business. The ladder was lowered, according to his wishes, and the entire party went aboard the vessel.

Deputy West then stated his mission, and directed to be taken to the captain. When the United States officer was conducted to Lieutenant Berg's quarters the latter at once objected to the proceedings. "Had I known you were the United States marshal," he said, "I would not have allowed you aboard." Deputy West paid no attention to Lieutenant Berg's objections and proceeded about the usual process of serving a libel. Lieutenant Berg objected at every step. The personal process was served, and the deputy then started to tack the usual notice on the mast of the vessel. The German commander objected strenuously. "The ship is in charge of Collector Hamilton," he said, "and you have no right here." Lieutenant Berg then left the Appam hurriedly and went to Newport News by telephone.

TWO WATCHMEN LEFT

IN CHARGE OF VESSEL

Whether he telephoned to Collector Hamilton or the German embassy, or to whom, is not known. But when he returned to the Appam, shortly after, Deputy West had tackled the German on the mast of the ship. Lieutenant Berg then directed his men to tear down the slip of white paper, which told that the Appam had been seized by order of the United States District Court at Norfolk. "Don't you touch that notice," said the United States marshal, and the notice remained on.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

TROUBLE SLEEPER TO NEW ORLEANS

Account of the sailing of the ship, P. M., February 19, via Southern Railway, 12:15 round trip. Phone Mad. 22.

Pro-German Letters in Tobacco From Richmond

ROTTERDAM, February 19 (via London).—The unhampered entry into Holland of American tobacco, which is virtually the only article heretofore uninterfered with under the Dutch Overseas Trade conditions, is likely to be jeopardized by a discovery just made by the authorities in a consignment of leaf tobacco from Richmond, Va., of the presence of a quantity of pro-German propaganda and literature and sealed letters addressed to persons in Germany.

This is the first discovery of propaganda and literature in boxes of American tobacco, and, although there is a possibility that it has been practiced for some time, the shipments have not been excluded. The result of the discovery just made is that the entire consignment is being sent to a prize court in England, and both the consignor and consignee, the latter Rotterdam firm, have been placed on the black list.

NOT TO LOWER EXEMPTION LIMIT IN INCOME TAX LAW

Proposal Certain to Be Abandoned When House Committee Frames Bill.

KITCHIN IS AGAINST CHANGE

Virtually Entire Preparedness Revenue Burden Probably Will Be Met by Increasing Rate on Those Already Taxed.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The proposal to amend the income tax law so as to include smaller incomes is virtually certain to be abandoned in favor of an increased rate on those already taxed, it was declared to-night by Democratic House leaders.

Sentiment against lowering the exemption limit in order to provide additional revenue for the preparedness program crystallized, it was said, in the Democratic caucus on Thursday night, when Democratic Leader Kitchin declared against changing the present minimum of \$2,000. Since then protestants against all reduction plans have become more outspoken daily.

Leaders declared to-night that virtually the entire preparedness revenue burden would be met with income taxes. Tentative bills looking to raising \$100,000,000 would be met by increasing the rate on those already taxed, and will be offered soon in committee.

WILL SUGGEST DOUBLING PRESENT 1 PER CENT RATE

One of the Democratic leaders who will be active in framing the administration bill said to-night he would suggest doubling the present 1 per cent rate on incomes below \$20,000, and possibly make the tax on incomes above that amount as high as 5 per cent. He also might suggest lowering the minimum income subject to the 1 per cent rate to \$15,000, he said. Married men, according to the plan, would be given the advantage of an additional \$1,000 exemption, as in the present law.

Although neither the Naval nor Military Affairs Committees have indicated what amount of money will be needed to meet the expenses of preparedness, it generally is understood that for the first year it will be close to \$52,000,000. The tentative plans, it was said, will proceed, therefore, on the theory that about \$100,000,000 will be needed.

The general impression is that a consideration of an income tax bill will not begin in the Ways and Means Committee before some time next month. It is hoped a bill will be reported a few weeks later. No hearings will be held on the raising of preparedness revenue, however, until after the military committee reports to the Ways and Means Committee on the amount of money it will need.

TO REPAIR NAVAL VESSELS

Emergency Appropriation of \$2,757,000 Asked of Congress by Secretary Daniels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—A \$2,757,000 emergency appropriation for repairs to machinery in battleships, torpedoes, destroyers and submarines, to add to the supply of mines and for the first time to equip battleships with anti-aircraft guns, was asked of Congress to-day by Secretary Daniels.

"Many of our destroyers have reached an age where renewals of extensive portions of their machinery equipment is necessary," Secretary Daniels said. "The same is true of submarines, both classes of vessels making a big drain on this year's appropriation."

The boilers of the battleships Georgia and Virginia, both of which have been in almost constant service for ten years, have shown such weakness, Mr. Daniels said, as to require that these vessels be withdrawn from active service to have their boilers replaced.

The estimates were referred to the Appropriations Committee for inclusion in the urgent deficiency bill.

KING'S COURSE APPROVED

Greek Deputies Complicit Constantine for Saving Country From Horrors of War.

ATHENS, February 18 (via Paris, February 19).—The officials of the Chamber of Deputies during an audience with King Constantine this morning complimented the King on the fact that, acting under powers conferred on him by the Constitution, he had saved the country at a most critical juncture from the horrors of war which had overtaken other small states. They expressed the hope that he would continue to work for the preservation of the resources of the nation, so that they might be used for its best interests, and thus fulfill the wishes of all those whom the Greek Parliament represents. The King returned his thanks for the laudatory expressions.

TRAVEL BY BOAT TO BALTIMORE

Fares: \$2.00, first class; \$1.00 second class. York River Line, Office 901 East Main St.

ESCAPED GERMAN SPY REARRESTED

Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, Former Member of British Parliament, Again in Custody.

LOCKED IN BROOKLYN JAIL

Would Not Have Run Away, He Says, if U. S. Government Had Treated Him Fairly.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, former member of the British Parliament, and self-confessed German spy, who escaped on January 15 from the custody of a United States deputy marshal after his arrest here on August 4, 1915, at the instigation of the British government, was rearrested at 7 o'clock to-night in front of a Broadway restaurant. He was taken to the offices of the Department of Justice, where he was questioned behind closed doors for more than two hours. Later he was removed to Raymond Street jail in Brooklyn, where he has formerly been a prisoner.

Lincoln declared his capture was due to the fact that the proprietor of a lodging-house, where he had engaged quarters, detected his identity and attempted to extort \$250 from him in return for the surrender of his baggage. He declined to make a statement to newspaper men, but asserted to the officers who questioned him that he never would have "run away" if the United States government, which was aware of attempts of the British government to persecute him, had treated him fairly.

LINCOLN'S STATEMENTS NOT OFFICIALLY GIVEN OUT

In the absence of Captain William M. Coffey, chief of the local bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, what Lincoln said to the authorities here after his arrest was not officially made public. Beyond the announcement that he had been taken in custody by Special Agents John J. Grunewich and Niel S. Chambers, no information was forthcoming regarding his arrest. The government agent who arrested Lincoln is attached to the Baltimore office of the Secret Service, and has been working on the case since Lincoln escaped.

When he saw the fugitive on the street to-night, the detective decided to take no chances. He pressed a revolver against Lincoln's body and advised him to submit to arrest quietly. "You needn't do that," said Lincoln, smilingly. "I'll go along with you quietly enough."

After his escape, Lincoln told his questioners he went to South Amboy, N. J., where he disguised himself as a farmer, and went about with no fear of his identity being learned. He made frequent trips to New York, and rented a room in the vicinity of the spot where he was arrested.

ESCAPED WHILE DINE WITH DEPUTY MARSHAL

Lincoln, who is an Austrian, escaped from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Francis J. Johnson while the two were dining together in a restaurant in Brooklyn. He had been a prisoner in Raymond Street jail awaiting a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on the application of the British government for his extradition to England to answer a charge that he forged two bills of exchange, one for £200 and one for £500, his alleged victim in the latter case being a man who had been his benefactor.

After his escape he persisted in writing letters to local newspapers, defying the government to capture him. He asserted that he would not surrender unless given assurances that he would be treated as a political prisoner, and not as an alleged criminal.

WILL SOON BE TURNED OVER TO BRITISH AGENTS

WASHINGTON, February 19.—Department of Justice officials said to-night that Ignatius T. T. Lincoln probably would be turned over as soon as possible to British agents for removal to England to face charges pending against him there. No charges are pending against him in this country, but officials have not concealed their concern that he be recaptured and removed from the country.

When first arrested Lincoln indicated that he had information of value in connection with passport-fraud cases, but a careful examination failed to result in any important revelations.

His escape a month ago resulted in the removal from office of Deputy Marshal F. J. Johnson, who had him in charge.

BILLY SUNDAY GETS \$25,000

This Is Amount of Free-Will Offering at End of Forty-Two-Day Campaign in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., February 19.—When at 9 o'clock to-morrow night "Billy" Sunday leaves Trenton for a brief visit to his home in Winona Lake, Ind., he will have brought to a close a forty-two-day evangelistic campaign in this city. He will have preached in the tabernacle here to more than 800,000 persons, induced nearly 16,000 persons either to accept Christianity or to reconvert themselves to a more active religious endeavor and have raised more than \$33,000 for the expense of the revival and charity. Furthermore, he will take with him in the neighborhood of \$25,000 as a free-will offering of the public.

After less than a week's vacation, the evangelist will go to Baltimore next Saturday to begin a seven-weeks' campaign there. Boston, Buffalo, Detroit and several other cities will then claim his attention, and he will be busy right up to January of next year, when he will go to New York.

TRAVEL BY BOAT TO BALTIMORE

Fares: \$2.00, first class; \$1.00 second class. York River Line, Office 901 East Main St.

VOTE TUESDAY ON PROHIBITION BILL

Senate Devotes Day to Consideration of Remaining Sections, Meeting No Opposition.

RICHMOND BILL IS APPROVED

House Passes Act Providing for Charter Commission, Which Goes Now to Governor.

Contrasted with the strenuous session of the day before, when the Senate pronounced its final judgment on the commission feature of the Mapp bill and the House put the woman-suffrage amendment to sleep for two more years, the General Assembly yesterday pursued a quiet and uneventful day. The peace of the Saturday half-holiday hung over the legislative chambers, and towards the end of the session the two houses worked with little more than bare quorums.

The Senate pursued its consideration of the Mapp bill, encountering little in the way of serious objection. The reading of the bill was completed early in the day. From now on the Senate will consider amendments offered from the floor, and will, after passing upon these, reread the bill from the beginning, approving the sections serially.

FINAL VOTE ON MAPP BILL SET FOR TUESDAY

Senator Royal offered a resolution providing that a final vote on the bill as a whole shall not be taken before the noon hour on Tuesday. The resolution was carried. It is believed that all preliminaries will be disposed of by that time, and that the measure will come up on its final passage at or about the hour on Tuesday named in the Royal resolution.

The House turned its attention to the calendar, and passed a number of bills—chief among them the Norris bill, which fixes the open seasons for the various kinds of game in Virginia. The measure encountered much opposition from localities whose representatives were disposed at first to withdraw their counties from the application of the bill. The patron went over the provisions in detail, and the bill was finally passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Delegate Norris explained that the bill merely corrected ambiguities existing in the present acts fixing the hunting periods, and that it supplemented the game bill, which contained no provisions relating to open and closed seasons.

RICHMOND CHARTER BILL IS SENT TO GOVERNOR

Senate bill No. 128, better known as the Richmond charter-commission bill, on the calendar on its third reading, was passed by a unanimous vote, and goes now to the Governor for his signature. It is purely local in its effect, applying only to cities having a population of 150,000 or more.

Governor Stuart returned to the House the Hopewell bill, carrying an appropriation of \$50,000 for the support of the provisional government at the powder city, with the recommendation that the appropriation be cut down to \$25,000, in view of the fact that the Du Pont Company has offered to lend the community \$25,000 towards this end.

The bill was amended to meet the Governor's recommendation.

By a substantial majority, the House killed House bill No. 151, introduced by Delegate Leedy by request, which amended the law regulating the practice of pharmacy so as to bar any applicant for a pharmacist's license who did not have to his credit a certificate from an accredited school of pharmacy. The bill was opposed by Delegate Birrell and others, who pointed out that some of the most efficient pharmacists of the State have graduated from drug stores, and have never been to a college of any kind.

WATER-SUPPLY BILL IS HELD UP FOR INQUIRY

House bill No. 182, on its second reading, which enlarges the powers of the State Board of Health in the matter of controlling water supplies, was held up at the instance of Delegate Myers, of Richmond, and Delegate Davis, of Norfolk, who wanted time to have the measure examined by the authorities of the respective cities, with the view of ascertaining if the bill in any way interfered with the water-supply privileges now enjoyed by these cities.

The bill, according to Delegate Davis, one of the patrons, puts the water supply of communities under the control of the State Health Department, its authority beginning at the point where the water enters the intake. Mr. Davis consented to having the measure passed by, after a vain effort to secure its advancement to the third reading.

Chairman Baker, of the Finance Committee, introduced a joint resolution empowering the Governor and the Attorney-General to exchange that portion of Capitol Square which the city of Richmond desires for a widening of Bank Street for a like number of square feet of space in the Ford Hotel lot, to be used as a site for the proposed new State office building. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Property. A resolution is now pending in the Senate which proposes to feed the strip in question to the city.

CIDER ISSUE IS INJECTED INTO DEBATE

Adverse criticism of the Anti-Saloon League in prohibiting, through the Mapp bill, the manufacture and sale of cider when that beverage is expressly exempted by the provisions of the enabling act, was precipitated yesterday with the offering by Senator Early, of Greene, of an amendment to section 8 of the measure exempting cider from the operation of the law.

Ineffective efforts had already been made by Senator Andrews to have the life of the breweries prolonged for the period of sixty days. Disclaiming any intention to join hands with the dis-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

M'ADOO FORMALLY ANNOUNCES CHOICE

Present Richmond Post-Office Building to Be Extended on Blair Property.

ENDS LONG CONTROVERSY

Orders Immediate Changes to Improve Conditions Under Which Men Work.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, February 19.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to-day formally announced his decision in the Richmond post-office site controversy, selecting the Blair property for the enlargement of the present Federal Building in order to relieve the congested postal conditions at Richmond.

Secretary McAdoo's decision was made in accordance with the Montague bill, which passed Congress last year. This bill provided an appropriation of \$450,000, with which the secretary was directed "in his discretion to acquire by purchase, condemnation or otherwise the remainder of the block bounded by Main, Tenth, Eleventh and Bank Streets," for the purpose of giving Richmond additional post-office facilities.

STATEMENT MADE PUBLIC BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT

In announcing Mr. McAdoo's long-expected decision, the Treasury Department to-day made public the following statement:

"Secretary McAdoo decided to-day to acquire the Eleventh Street end of the block on which the present Federal government building stands in Richmond, Va., with the view to the enlargement of the present post-office and Federal Building in that city. The property will be taken by condemnation. It is understood that the city authorities will grant to the government the right to use fifteen feet on the west side of Eleventh, adjacent to the property, for the purpose of giving adequate access to the enlarged Federal Building.

"Secretary McAdoo went in person to Richmond, held a public hearing, and made a thorough investigation of the present building and all suggested sites. He pointed out that the supervising architect of the government had estimated that the enlargement of the present building would provide adequate facilities for the needs of the government until 1934. Pending the construction of the extension, the existing buildings can be altered and used for post-office and other governmental purposes.

DIRECTS IMPROVEMENTS IN PRESENT BUILDING

"Secretary McAdoo said that the hearings in Richmond had shown that the conditions under which men work in the basement of the present building needed to be remedied. He has directed that a system of forced ventilation be immediately installed in the basement, so as to correct the present unfavorable conditions under which men work. The secretary has also ordered that nine of the solid doors in the present building be taken out and windows substituted, so as to provide more natural light on the main street floor. The offices now occupied by postmaster and the assistant postmaster will be moved to the second floor of the building, and the present post-office quarters will be enlarged and the lighting conditions generally will be improved.

"The necessity for immediate action at Richmond the secretary considered most important, and in view of the fact that the present legislation does not permit the selection of any other site, and as attempts to change the legislation might result in prolonged delays, he felt that the best interests of Richmond would be subserved by the selection of the site adjoining the present building."

A. BEIRNE BLAIR VALUES SITE AT \$505,000

"The present government appropriation of \$450,000 will not buy the property unless it is acquired by condemnation at less than fair-minded men will allow us," said A. Beirne Blair, president of the Virginia Building Corporation, last night.

Mr. Blair admitted that the owners had within recent months given an option to the Chamber of Commerce for \$410,000, but stated that the option had expired, and that the property was valued by the present owners at \$505,000.

"I am a member of the Chamber of Commerce," said Mr. Blair, "and I and my associates do not wish to be put in the position of opposing any step that is for the good of the city. It is some price that will give us a fair return on our outlay. One thing is certain, we expect to build—and if the government takes our site for postal purposes, we will erect our building elsewhere."

NEW CORPORATION TO TAKE OVER PROPERTY

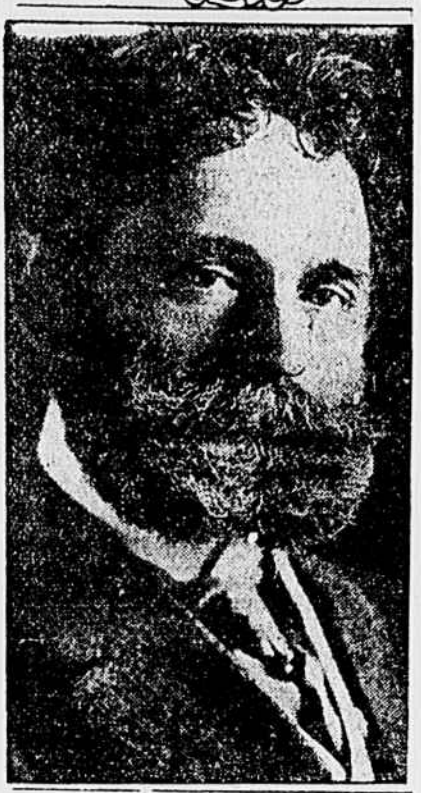
"We have within the past ten days formed a new corporation to take over the property, and have bought from Mr. Carneal the Bank Street end of the block for \$145,000 cash. This deed will go on record on Monday. It was a cash transaction—not for stock in the new company—and Mr. Carneal is now out of the matter entirely. We value our former holdings on the Main Street end of the block at \$265,000, making the property stand at \$505,000, and we think we can show condemnation court missions that this is a fair valuation. There is no chance of the \$450,000 offer being accepted, but we may be."

(Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

NEW SERVICE

The Chesapeake and Ohio has opened a restaurant on steamer Virginia operating between Norfolk and Norfolk and Portsmouth for the accommodation of passengers traveling between Richmond, Norfolk and Portsmouth. Meals à la carte.

Denounces Root's Speech



SENATOR J. HAMILTON LEWIS.

LEWIS MAKES VITRIOLIC ATTACK ON ELIHU ROOT

Protests Against "Hypocrisy of Statesmanship" Displayed in Recent New York Speech.

RESENTS SNEERS AT PRESIDENT

Republican Party, He Declares, Now Seeking to Make "War With Germany" Dominant Issue for Coming Political Campaign.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, February 19.—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, in the Senate to-day, delivered a vitriolic attack on Elihu Root, in reply to the speech recently delivered by the former Senator to the Republican State Convention of New York.

He reviewed international conditions of this country with respect to Germany and Mexico. He declared that, after losing every other issue, the Republican party, under the leadership of Mr. Root, was seeking to make "war with Germany" a dominant issue for the coming political campaign.

"The speech had for its purpose the awakening of the American people to a spirit of resentment against the Democratic administration," said Senator Lewis.

"Its deliberate object was to hold the President of the United States up as an individual unworthy of the respect of his country and lacking the confidence of the nation."

Taking up the phrase of Mr. Root's speech relating to Germany, Senator Lewis said:

"Mr. Root says it is necessary we should have a President who has something more than words, who would follow words by actions."

"Yet, what action? There can be but one other kind of action, and that is war."

LET PARTY DECLARE ITS PLEDGE TO WAR

"If the able Senator expected to pledge his party to war as an issue in this country, let it declare it with courage, and the Democracy will make the issue."

"If the action referred to means that the grievance against the Democracy is that it has not marched its people across the sea into Germany to be killed, if that be not the purpose of the word 'action,' what other action, then, could he refer to?"

"This hypocrisy of statesmanship I protest against, as an American who will be called upon to tender all I have in the faithful hour of conflict."

"If the object is to elect a President under the covert object of war, and to hide the truth from the American people under doubtful phraseology, I wish to expose the fact."

"If, on the other hand, the purpose is that war shall be declared against Germany, and that the issue shall be war without regard to its merits or to the justice of the declaration, they should come forth and declare it, and the country shall judge them by their utterances."

DECLINES TO TOLERATE HYPOCRISY OF STATESMANSHIP

"For myself, I will not tolerate in silence hypocrisy of statesmanship coming from any source, however high."

"The ex-Senator indicates the President of the United States as a weak and supine victim of surroundings whose tendency is to address a note. What else can he do?"

"Since the Lusitania incident and the Gulf Light incident the able Senator was a member of this body representing the imperial State of New York. There was no power in the world to paralyze his arm from introducing a resolution for action here in the Senate of the United States."

"Since the Senator from New York himself never tendered such, why will he be found in a high place so abusing his common sense by attempting to delude the American people by addressing the President of the United States, merely because he is a Democrat, as unworthy of their confidence for not doing that which he knows well, in power, he could not do and where the circumstances never could justify it?"

Dealing with the Mexican situation, Senator Lewis pointed out that the position taken by Mr. Root now is the reverse of what it was under precisely similar conditions when the Republican party was in power.

RUSSIAN FORCES STILL IN PURSUIT OF FLEEING TURKS

Possibility of Stand by Ottoman Armies West of Erzerum Considered.

AS YET NO REPORTS OF SUCH RESISTANCE

London Announces Completion of the Conquest of the Kamerun.

ENDS CAMPAIGN LASTING YEARS

Constantinople Reports Reverse of British in Mesopotamian Operations.

Slavs Take Towns in Asiatic Turkey

THE latest official statement by the Russian War Office reports the capture of the towns of Mush, in Asiatic Turkey, lying eighty-three miles south-southeast of Erzerum, and Asant. The pursuit of the Turkish forces who retreated from Erzerum is being continued, and the Russians have taken prisoner what remained of the Thirty-fourth Turkish Division, with a large quantity of war supplies.

An air raid by a squadron of Italian machines against Lathach, capital of Carafino, Austria-Hungary, is officially reported from Rome. Bombs were dropped on the town, and they are thought to have done considerable damage. Austrian aeroplanes ascended for the purpose of dealing off the raiders, and six of them surrounded one of the Italians and brought him to earth.

Asia and Africa figure more prominently than Europe in the current war news. The Russians are following up with vigor their recent success in Turkish Armenia; Constantinople reports reverses for the British in Mesopotamia while London announces the completion of the conquest of the Kamerun, the important German colony in western equatorial Africa. The immense forces massed in the European war areas are just now comparatively inactive.

The pursuit of the Turks, who fled from Erzerum with the fall of the fortress, is being continued by the Russians. The possibility of a stand by the Ottoman forces at a short distance west of the city is being considered, but no reports of such resistance by the defeated army have been received.

The Russians, meanwhile, are active along the Black Sea coast, and have recently reported a landing on the Armenian littoral, fifteen miles east of Trebizond, which city is considered one of the main objectives of Russian land forces by a march of about 100 miles northwest from Erzerum.

ENTIRE PROTECTORATE WHISTLED FROM GERMAN

The completion of the Kamerun conquest by the Franco-British forces was effected with the capture of Jibuti, a position in the northernmost section of the colony, the last held by the Germans, their southern forces having recently retreated over the border into Spanish Guinea, where they were interned. The entire protectorate of 131,130 square miles, and a population of 2,540,000, including about 2,000 whites, has thus been wrested from German control after a campaign that lasted nearly a year, having been begun in the spring of 1915.

No very recent British report of the Mesopotamian operations is at hand, but Constantinople announces that when a British force down the Tigris from Kut-el-Amara, where General Townshend's army is bottled up, tried to cross to the west bank of the river, it was defeated in a three-hour battle, and fell back to its second-line positions, leaving a number of dead. The defeat of a Russian force which attacked Khengavar, south of Hamadan, far across the Persian border, is also reported by the Turkish War Office, which declares the Russians lost heavily.

From the Franco-Belgian front come reports of important troop movements behind the German lines, but no news of fighting on an extensive scale in any sector. The British apparently are continuing their efforts to regain their recently lost trenches southeast of Ypres, Belgium, but Berlin, in announcing the second British attack at this point within two days, declares that it was fruitless.

Mining operations, artillery engagements, small raiding expeditions and aerial bombardments make up the list of the other activities in this war area, except a minor and unsuccessful attack by the Germans near Habsy, in the Artois district, announced from Paris.

BRITISH FAIL IN ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE TIGRIS

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 19 (via London).—An attempt by British forces in Mesopotamia to cross the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara was repulsed after a battle of three hours, the War Office announced to-day. The British in their retreat were pursued to their second-line intrenchments.

Announcement also is made that the Russian forces in Persia have been defeated in an encounter near Hamadan, sustaining large losses. The statement follows:

"Mesopotamian front: Near Kut-el-Amara there has been artillery and infantry fighting. In the Felahia sector hostile forces attempted to reach the right bank of the Tigris. After a battle of three hours they were compelled to retire, being pursued into the